JE MAINTIENDRAI.

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 11den APRIL, 1818. N. 15.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curaçao den 20sten March 1818.
NAAR LONDON, IN LADING
De snel zeilende Engelsche brik
ALBION,
Kapitein JAMES RUSE,
Groot volgens register 168 tonnen, zynde gekoperd, en staat op Lloyd's Lyst onder letter A. I. Daar dit vaartuig reeds een aanzienlyk gedeelt haren lading aangenoomen heeft, zo zal het denkelyk in staat zyn deeze plaats tusschen den 20sten en 25sten van aanstaande maand te verlaten. Wegens vracht welke op zeer billyke conditien zal aangenoomen worden, of passagie, addresseere men zich by
ZIEGLER & ROCHE.

Curaçao, 20th March, 1818.
FOR LONDON,
The fast sailing British brig
ALBION,
JAMES RUSE, Commander,
Burthen per register 168 tons, coppered and copper fastened, and stands A. I. at Lloyd's. This vessel having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will, it is hoped, be enabled to leave this between the 20th and 25th of next month. For freight, which will be taken on moderate terms, or passage, apply to
ZIEGLER & ROCHE.

Curaçao den 18den Maart 1818.
NAAR AMSTERDAM.
Zal vertrekken in de aanstaande maand May, of uiterlyk in het begin van Juny.
Het Brik-schip
DE DRIE GEBROEDERS
KAPT. JELLE HELLBRANDT.
De genen die genegen zyn gemelde schip te begunstigen zullen daarin voor een zeer geringe vracht kunnen laden, waardoor de condities te vernemen zyn by de kapitein of by,
BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Curaçao den 2den April 1818.
VERNOMEN hebbende dat door kwade of wangunstige uitstrooyzels getracht wordt nadeel toetebrengen aan het brikschip DE DRIE GEBROEDERS, thans lading innemende op zeer verminderde vragt naar Amsterdam. Word nu aan de Heeren Kooplieden bekendgemaakt, mede ter gerustsltelling wegens de assurantie, dat gemelde schip De Drie Gebroeders, kompleet hegt en sterk is betimmerd, gaaf van inhouten &c. en voorzien met den nieuwe spykerhuid voor elk te bezichtigen, by het Jornaal zal ook blyken, dat gemelde schip gedurende zyn uytreyse, geen Lekkagie gehad heeft. JELLE HELBRANDT.

Curaçao den 18den Maart 1818.
DE ondergetekende Kapitein van het schip de DRIE GEBROEDERS verzoekt en waarschouwt een ieder om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schip te krediteeren, zullen niet betaald worden door,
JELLE HELLBRANDT.

KENNISGEVING.
IN den nacht van Maandag ll. is er een BOOT Zwart geverwd, met een Witte streep, van langs de schoener Emily gestolen geworden. De gene die eenig berigt wegens de gemelde boot geven zal, op dat dezelve wederkregen mag worden, zal een Johannis tot beloning erlangen, door zich te vervoegen by
J. C. MEYER.

Curaçao 20th March 1818.
ONE JOE REWARD.
STOLEN from along-side the schooner Emily, lying at Foulke's Klip, on the night of Monday last, a BOAT, painted Black with a White Streak. Any person who will give information respecting the said boat, so that it may be recov'd, will receive the above reward by appelying to J. C. MEYER.

Curaçao den 10den April 1818.
OP den 15den April zal de Twede Classe der Lotery getrokken worden, een ieder zy gewaarschouwd dat men tot den 13den April tyd heeft voor het fourneeren der Loten en de geene die na deeze gestipuleerde dag komen, zullen het regt van gemelde fournissement verliezen.
JSAAC CARDOZO.

Curaçao den 9den April 1818.
DE ondergetekende Kapitein van de Engelsche schoener ELIZABETH GEORGE verzoekt en waarschouwt een ieder om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schoener te krediteeren zullende niet betaald worden door,
WILLIAM MUNRO.

Curaçao den 3den April 1818.
UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.
EEN fraay nieuw bebouwd Huis, met een aantal geryflykhedens, zo als Regenbak, plaats &c. gelegen in de beste stand in de Heere Straat, thans geoccupeert door de ondergetekende, aldernaast het Pakhuis van de Heeren Demeza en Delvalle, die genegen mogten zyn het zelve te koopen, kunnen de condities bewust worden met zig te addresseren by,
DIRK KRISTEN.
Alwaar als mede uit de hand een aantal winkel waren voor contante te koop zyn, die aan een Winkelier kunnen Convinieeren.

Kingston Jamaika den 11den Feb. 1818.
KENNISGEVING.
DEN 6den dezer is er van den ondergeteekende weggelopen een Neger genaamd LOURENS, geel van complexie, pokdalig, byna 6 voeten hoog, spreekt de Curaçaosche taal, en zeer weinig Engelsch; genoemde Neger behoord aan den Heer MOURITS E. FRANKEN, die by zyn vertrek van Jamaika dezelve in myn bezit gelaten heeft;—de belooning van een Doubloon zal aan den persoon of de personen welke hem in eene der gevangenissen op het eiland Curaçao bezorgen zullen, uitgekeerd worden;—en eene belooning van Zestig Dollars ofte Patinjes, aan de genen die klaarblyklyk zullen bewysen welke schipper hem van dit eiland in zyn vaartuig heeft weggevoerd ofte door wien hy geherbergd is geworden, ten einde dezulken naar regten kunnen worden gestraft.
JONS GUION.

GRENADA, 7 MAART 1818.

Aan den Uitgever van de Saint George's Kronyk.
16 February 1818.

Myn Heer!—Een allerongelukkigste gebeurtenis voorgevallen op Dingsdag den 10den dezer, waar van ik de omstandigheden als vereischtelyk gevoel te moeten ontvouwen, ten einde aan de byzondere belanghebbenden wien zulks regtstreeks mogte aangaan, zoo wel als ten aanzien van het algemeen, een juiste bevatting te doen mededeelen, en, ter vermyding hunner geloofgeving aan verkeerde uitstrooyzels en ongepaste vertellingen, door kwaadwilligheid voortgebracht. De informatie die ik door de plaatzing in uw Courant, naar waarheid geven zal mag ik verzekeren als echt te kunnen worden beschouwd, ter ontneming van allen blaam rakende myne eer en karakter, dat overtuigend aan elk onbevooroordeeld gemoed als onberispelyk moet erkend worden.

Gy zyt ontwyffelbaar niet onbewust dat de officiers en manschappen aangekomen in het schip de Emerald zyn staande onder het bevel van den kolonel Hippisley. Ik ben de zoon van dien Heer en met hem scheepgegaan tot het oogmerk om by de Zuid Amerikaansche zaak ons te voegen; ook make ik geene zwarigheid myne opinie te verklaren, dat ware het niet geweest voor de veelvuldige hinderpalen te Grenada in de voortzetting onzer reize, zou het verhaal dezer treurige ontmoeting niet behoeven geplaatst te worden.

Op den nagt van den 9den February ontstond een verschil onderling met een officier in myn vader's regiment de oorzake van ons verschil, was weinig beduidend, maar myne gemoedsneiging verhit door eenen ingebeelde belediging, de palen van bedaardheid overschredende en myne driften streng vierende, door onbetamelyke uitdrukkingen waaromtrend een oogenbliks bedenking, de onvoegzaamheid zoude herinnerd hebben. Niettemin des morgens daaropvolgende, bespeurde ik myn misslag, en overtuigd zynde dat heldenmoed, niet zoo zeer is bestaande in the straffen eener *belediging*, als wel in de erkentenis van een *misslag*. Ik nam dus voor om nopens myn driftigen misslag alle boeldoening te maken; ten gevolge van dien, heb ik ook in tegenwoordigheid van verscheiden officieren, aan den Luitenant Braybrooke myn leedwezen te kennen gegeven wegens de uitdrukkingen voortgebracht door opvliegende drift, en verzogt om zulks als eene aantreklyke overyling te considereeren. Hy accepteerde myn uitgerekte hand, en ik beschouwde de zaak als geheellyk in vriendschaplyk afgemaakt. Oordeel nu myn Heer, hoe verwonderd ik moeste zyn, om eene uur daarna te ontvangen van de Heer Braybrooke een boodschap, satisfaktie eischende over de belediging dat reeds was bygelegd!

Myn rang als officier; myn reputatie als een Heer; ja nog meer, myne gevoelens als een man, hebben zich vereenigd om my te verzekeren, dat eene twede onderneming ter vreedzame bemiddeling, deels, vernederende aan myne waardigheid, en ook, schandelyk aan myn karakter zoude wezen!! Dus bevond ik myzelve verpligt in den eisch toetestemmen, en wy begaven ons ter bestemden plaatze, vergezeld door onze wederzydsche secondanten, en twee heelmeesters als gemeenschaplyke adsistenten—den afstand wierd gemeeten. Wy namen onze aangewezen plaatzing, en met de twede schot viel myn tegen party! Om U. te doen zien de wreede grondbeginzels waardoor den overledene gehandeld heeft, moet ik U berigten, dat hy in tegenkanting aan den wensch van myn vriend (*Secondant*) volstrektelyk den afstand wilde gemeeten hebben op *negen schreden*. Menschlievendheid, geene vrees, drong my om met myn vriend te raadpiegen over de bevoegdheid tot zulk eene korten afstand; doch, hy verwittigde my dat den Heer Braybrooke het aldus had beslist. Ik begreep dat verdere betogingen nutteloos en ongepast zouden zyn; en hoewel den fatale uitslag te gemoet ziende, wierd ik eershalven gedwongen aan het noodlot des doods my te onderwerpen!!!

De overledene wierd deftig begraven, velen mogen zyn ontydig lot beklagen; niemand ernstiger dan myzelve die ongelukkig het werktuig ben geweest; echter is myn geweeten niet ontrust door de knaging eener opzetlyke moord dat anderzins in zulk geval voortvloeyen moest.

Door de geloofwaardigheid van het hier boven ter nedergestelde, vertrouw ik dat UEd. zulks wel zal gelieven publiek te maken.

Ik ben &c.

UEd. Gehoorzame Dienaar.
GUSTAVUS B. HIPPESLEY.

Wy ondergetekenden verklaren dat al het bovengemelde, naauwkeurig is en ook met onze gevoelens overeenkomende.

SAMUEL COLLINS, } *Secondanten.*
DENNIS O'REILLY, }
GEORGE BRYAN, } *Churigyns.*
CHARLES TOWNSEND, }

NOTICE.

Port of La Guayra, 7th April, 1818.

WHEREAS the schr. MATCHLESS, RALPH TAYLOR, Master and Owner, with her Cargo, consisting of Five Hundred Bags of Coffee, Seventeen Seroons of Indigo, and Seventeen Hundred Spanish milled Dollars, was run away with from the Port of La Guayra on Saturday the 5th of April, 1818, by the Mate, WILLIAM SKILLICORN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, spare habit, swarthy complexion, black eyes and hair, and conspicuously marked with the small pox, together with three white seamen, and three negro slaves, the property of the said Captain Taylor, named Jacob, Baptiste, and Charley. This is to request that the said vessel may be detained in any port she arrives at, and information thereof given to Messrs. REMIS, FRANÇOIS & Co. Merchants of St. Thomas, or to SAMUEL L. DARREL, Esq. Merchant of Antigua.—The said schooner is New York pilot boat built, with trunk cabin, no head, copper bottom, one hundred and eleven tons burthen, and registered at Antigua.

WAARSCHOUWING.

Curaçao den 10den April 1818.

DE ondergetekenden met verwondering gezien hebbende, de Advertensie van Capt. Jelle Hellbrandt, voerende het Brik-schip Drie Gebroeders, achten het hunne plicht, om alle en een iegelyk die in gevolge daarvan mogten resolveren, in dat schip te laden, te waarschouwen, om by de bezichtiging wel acht te laten geven, op de Fokke Mast Zware Touwen Zeilen en staande Wand, (volgens eige zeggen van den kapitein in zeer slegte staat) wanneer het spoedig zal blyken, dat de door hem aagehaalde gerustestelling wegens assurantie, geheel ongegrond is Wat aangaat het geen omtrent kwade en waangunstige uitstrooizels in die advertensie gemeld is, verzekeren de ondergetekenden zy zich zulks geenzins aantrekken, maar willen alleen hier nog aanmerken, dat daar hunne schepen in een behoorlyke order zyn, de presentatie van Capt. Helbrandt om voor halve vracht te laden, uit geen andere bron kan voortkomen, dan uit de overtuiging die hy zelfs moet gevoelen, van de onbekwaamheid van zyn vaartuig, om voor de gewone prys lading te krygen, en waardoor dus andere goede schepen, hoezeer op risico van zyne inladers, zware schaden komen te lyden.

J. B. BONING.
J. M. JETTER.
TH. BARTHOLOMEUS.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 10den April 1818.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Gouvernements Secretary den 3den April 1818.

DE genen die genegen zyn, Paarden, Ezels, Zout, Verwhout, Kalk en Brandhout van het Gouvernement dezes Eilands te koopen, gelieven zich te vervoegen by den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal.

W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

Curaçao den 27sten February 1818.

DOORDIEN myn zoon Mighel Cambiaso van voornemen is, het Eiland binnen korten tyd te verlaten, zoo is de Tuin Zorg Vlied (alias) Bragasmit te koop, als mede een gedeelte der Slaven. Tevens is te huur het Concert Huis, benevens het er naast aan gelegen Huis met Regenbak en Coraal onder N. 222 te bevragen by DEW. D. W. CAMBIASO.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Blank Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, and Spanish—Blank Bills of Exchange in ditto ditto—Blank Price Currents in ditto ditto—and Tariffs of Import and Export Duties.

Kingston, Jamaica, 11th February 1818.

ONE DOUBLOON REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the 6th inst. a Negro Man named LAURENCE, of a yellow complexion, pitted with the small pox; he is about six feet high, speaks Curaçao language, and very little English; the said Negro Man Laurence is the property of Mr. Maurence E. Franken, which he left in my possession at his departure from Jamaica. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will aprehend him, and lodge him in any Gaol or Work-House in the Island of Curaçao; and a further reward of SIXTY DOLLARS on proving to conviction Such Masters of vessels that have taken him off this island, or by whom harboured, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

JONS GUION.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—APRIL.

3.	bark Zoek, Manson,	Aruba
4.	golet Alexandria, Coolman,	ditto
4.	—— Eliza, Tesselaar,	Spaansche kust
9.	—— Deligence, Jones,	Jeremie

UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.

6.	golet Creool, Kock,	Aruba
	—— Alexandria, Coolman,	ditto
9.	—— Mendes, Eskildson,	St. Domingo
	—— Fortuin, Levy,	Coro
	bark Allert, Sanche,	Spaansche Kust
	golet Star, Penso,	Aux-Cayes
	bark Carel, Bailey,	St. Bartholomeus
	golet La Maria, Dacosta,	St. Thomas

De arrivementen zedert onze laatste, die zeer weinig waren, hebben ons geene tÿding van belang gebragt. Door een schooner op gisteren van La Guaÿra gearriveerd, hebben wÿ echter de reden vernomen dat geene vaartuigen van aldaar noch Puerto Cabello onlangsch gearriveerd zÿn, dit was, om dat een embargo op de schepen in die plaatsen gelegd was uit hoofde er te Caracas berigten ontvangen zÿn geworden dat de patriotten de hoofdstad naderden, doch welke op Dingsdag ll. weder vernietigd werd, doordien er berigten ontvangen werden dat zÿ naar Calabozo geweken waren. Men zegd Generáal Paez te Ortiz verslagen te zÿn geworden.

De schooner Juliana van deze haven is vÿf dagen geleden van La Guaÿra naar Puerto Cabello onder konvooi van Zÿner Majesteits fregat de Euridice gezeild; beide welker kunnen alhier uurlÿks verwacht worden.

OVERLEEDEN, den 8sten April 1818.

De Weledele Gestrenge Heer A. H. Elsevier gepensioneerd Eerste Luitenant van de Infanterie ten dienst ven Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden.

VOOR DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

DE VERKWISTER DOOR TEGENSPOED VERBETERD.

Wie staat niet bloot aan wisselvalligheid?
Hoe is ons lot en leven hier beneden?
'T Fortuin dat ons nu toelacht, streeld en vleit,
Veranderd ras in druk en tegenheden:
Het menschdom ziet en proeft dit overal;
Fatallo's ramp zal hier een blyk van geven;
Hy was een man die deerlyk in 't verval
Geraakt was door een buitensporig leven.
Zyn vrouw was ook gewoon in overvloed
De wellust van dit leven ruim te smaken
Zy meenden dat die staat, hun geld en goed,
Steeds duren zou, en nimmer op kon raken.
Zoo leefden zy in zorgeloosheid voort;
Een dansparty met pracht en Musikanten
Werd dikwyls in dit huis gezien gehoord;
Ook was geen gebrek aan tafelklanten;
Maar eindlyk toen de boel was opgeraakt,
Verdweenen ook die zoo genaamde vrienden;
Fatal als uit een diepen slaap ontwaakt;
Wist by geen mensch nu heul of troost te vinden.
Hy kwam by A. doch vondt den man niet t' huis;
Hy ging naar B. doch die was niet te spreken;
Toen zocht hy C. maar die was als een muis
In stilte door een achterdeur geweken;
Toen zocht hy D. maar die lag nog te bed,
Hy sliep zoo 't heette en niemand mogt hem wekken,
Hy vroeg naar E maar die had ook belet,
Dus moest Fatal gansch troosteloos vertrekken.
Tot meerder leed werd hy in al zyn druk,
Gedagvaard om zyn intrest te betalen;
Hy zocht naar geld, naar vondt by ongeluk
Geen sterveling daar iets was van te halen:
Ten einde raad verkocht hy van zyn goed
Zoo veel de schuld van twaalf percent verloopen,
En bragt die som geheel op staande voet
Aan Rykaards huis, de deur die stond juist open,
Hy vondt den vrek nog in zyn nachtgewaad,
En doende met zyn schuifjes na te tellen:
De inhaligheid blonk uit in zyn gelaat;
Maar 't geen Fatal dermate moest ontstellen
Was; dat de man hem zeide: draag nu zorg
Dat ge in het vervolg de renten stipt komt geven,
Gy weet dat ik met de intrest niet lang borg,
Het is myn winst ik moet er ook van leven.
Fatal was nu veranderd van gedrag;
De tegenspoed deedt hem naar wysheid trachten;
Hy werd verlicht, en werkte dag aan dag,
Om 't leed dat hem gekneld had te verzachten
Door noeste vlyt kwam hy weer op de been
En joeg toen weg die zoogenaamde vrienden,
Toen zy hem weer bezochten als voorheen;
Dewyl zy zyn vertrouwen niet verdienden.
Zyn werkzaamheid werd met geluk bekroond
Waardoor hy uit zyn schulden kwam te raken;
Zoo word de deugd steeds door zich zelv' beloond.
Zy kan alleen den mensch gelukkig maken.
Gelukkig die in ramp, al is zy groot,
Gelyk Fatal den moed niet word benomen;
Gelukkig hy die in gevaar en nood,
De hand erkent die het goed uit kwaad doet komen.

Kan men in het Nederduitsch zich even kort en krachtig uitdrukken, als in vreemde talen? Den lezer zelve oordeele uit de volgende regeltjes:—

He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight an other day:
But he that is in battle slain,
Will never rise to fight again.

VERTALING.

Die stryd, en loopt uit veld en slag,
Leeft ligt, en stryd een andren dag:
Doch wien het slagzwaard velt ter neer;
Staat nimmer op en stryd nooit weer

LONDEN.

Jan. 5.—Sir Joseph Banks heeft zaken met de admiraliteits tafel op Zaturdag behandeld; men verondersteld dat zy betrekking hebben tot de voorgenomene reis naar de Noord Pool tot ontdekkingen. Men zegd dat de schepen levensmiddelen aan boord zullen nemen, en ook met warme klederen voor de officieren en equipagien zullen verzorgd worden. Het wordt sterk gehoopt dat een doortogt naar de Stille Noord Zee zal ontdekt worden. De equipage zal bestaan uit 50 man in elk schip, met inrekening der officieren; ook zullen zy in alles gelyk de groenlandvaarders verzorgd worden, en er zullen eenige in die vaart ervarene lieden in deze schepen gaan.

Jan 7.—Het wordt gemeld dat een Fransch soldaat niet lang geleden deszelfs paard in drift gedood had, hier over voor eenen krygsraad werd gebragt. De soldaat verklaarde dat het paard in het leger van den Overweldenaar (Bonaparte) gediend had hy werd oogenbliklyk vrygesproken.

The arrivals since our last, which are uncommonly few, have brought no intelligence of any consequence. We can, however, by the arrival of a schooner yesterday from La Guayra now account for the non-arrivals of late from that Port and Puerto Cabello, which was in consequence of an embargo laid on the shipping in these places, caused by information received at Caracas of the approach of the Patriots towards the capital, but which was taken off on Tuesday last, on intelligence being received that they had again fallen back on Calabozo. General Paez is stated to have been defeated at Ortiz.

The schooner Juliana, of this port, sailed five days ago from La Guayra, from Puerto Cabello, under convoy of His Ma-

esty' frigate Euridice, both of which may be hourly expected here.

Mr. Frey, the converted jew, preaching at Brooklyn, N. Y. in an unfinished building, to a crowded audience, the floor sunk into the cellar with about 60 or 70 persons. There was much confusion, but little suffering.

Austria owes Great Britain nearly One Hundred Millions of dollars: and at the last date was making arrangements to commence payment of the debt.

COCOA-NUT OIL.

A silver medal was lately voted to Thomas Hoblyn, Esq. of Sloane-street, London, for introducing extensively the importation of Cocoa-Nut Oil from the Isle of Ceylon. The following communications were received from him.—He also annexed an explanatory engraving of his apparatus for preparing it, and samples of the Oil, and preparations from it, have been preserved in the Society's Repository:

"Sir—As the advantages of the Cocoa Nut Oil, which has been lately introduced into this country from Ceylon, in consequence of my suggestion, may not be so well known as it merits, I have sent to the Society various specimens of the oil in its natural state and in combination with substances now in common use, such as wax, spermaceti, &c. I have no doubt that it may be very advantageously employed as a substitute for spermaceti oil, as it is considerably cheaper. burns with a clear bright flame, and is devoid of either smell or smoke. In using it in lamps, however, it will be necessary to render it previously liquid; but its own combustion will afterwards generate a sufficient portion of heat to allow of the capillary attraction going on without any further trouble. It will be found useful also in the manufacture of soap, candles, and the finer articles of perfumery, and become in future a source of great revenue to the island of Ceylon, and of great importance to this country, if its preparation be more carefully attended to in the plan I have suggested, of breaking up the nuts with edge stones, then pressing them immediately when reduced to a pulp, and boiling and skimming the oil and placing it in close vessels, for the purpose of being conveyed to this country. This mode of proceeding will not only render it more pure, but prevent its rancidity, and considerably lessen the leakage which takes place from using common casks.

"The vessels in question I have had made after the model of the water-tanks now employed in the navy, which contain about two tons each.

"I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

"THOMAS HOBLYN.

"Sloane-street, March 2, 1815."

To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec.

CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby certify, that under the authority vested in me by the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, I have disposed of one hunderd casks. containing about twenty tons of Cocoa-Nut oil, lately imported from the island of Ceylon, in the *Emma* and *Monarch* transports; which importation took place by way of experiment, on a suggestion from Mr. Hoblyn, the Deputy Agent for that Island; and, from the experience of the manufacturers to whom the same has been sold, it will be likely to be attended with great utility and public importance.

"W. HOWARD."

The following articles were sent to the Society from Mr. Hoblyn, and the specimens of them placed in the Society's Repository:

No. 1. Cocoa-Nut oil in its common white congealed state.
2. A composition of half oil and half spermaceti.
3. A composition of half oil and half white wax.
4. A composition of one-third oil and two thirds wax and spermaceti.
5. A candle of the last compositoin.
6. Cocoa-Nut oil soap in its crude state, perfumed.
7. Cocoa Nut oil soap prepared and scented.
8. A solution of Cocoa Nut oil soap in alcohol, usetul in shaving the beard.

From farther information given by Mr. Hoblyn, it appears of great consequence to Government, to produce freight from the island of Ceylon, now in their hands. That Cocoa-Nut oil will immediately furnish them a remittanae of 50,000*l*, annunlly, and could be much extended. That 150 casks had been lately imported at so low a rate as to be sold by Messrs. Hendrie, Perfumers in Tichbourne-street, at *six shillings per* gallon. Mr. Hoblyn added that Cocoa-Nut oil is likely to be in demand, on a very extensive scale, as he has already had an offer for 1000 tons of it.

Mr. R. Hendrie attended the committee and states, that he made three or four tons of Cocoa-Nut oil into soap; that it makes a sweeter and purer soap than the tallow usually employed in making soap; that soap can be made cheaper with this than olive oil; and that he has reason to believe it will be very advantageous to the woollen manufactory.

From subsequent experiments, it appears that the Cocoa-Nut oil soap may be used to advantage for foreign olive oil soaps; and that the oil is superior to tallow for use of enamellers' and jewellers' lamps.

By Mr. Hoblyn's apparatus, three parts of the labour now employed in the manufacture of the oil may be saved, and consequently it may be afforded at a cheaper rate."

DIAMONDS.

At the third annual course of lectures of the Birmingham Philosophical Society, which closed a short time since, a very curicus discription and estimate of diamonds known to be in existenc were given by Mr. Thompson. The number known of diamonds of 36 carats and upwards, he stated to be no more than 19, two of which were in England, *viz.* the Piggott diamond, weighing 45 carats, and worth 16,200*l.* and one in the possession of the Honsby family of 36 carats, worth 3000. Holland has but one which weighs 36 carats, and is valued at 10,368*l*; its form is conical, and it was for some time in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of London. France has two, the largest was bought by the Duke of Orleans during his Regency, and thus called the Regency Diamond: its weight is 136 1-2 carats, and value 142,058*l.* Germany has one weighing 139 1-2 carats, and worth 158,682*l.* Russia is rich in these gems; its largest is that of the Sceptre, which is said to weigh 779 carats. If this be true, it must be worth, according to the general mode of estimating them, the enormous sum of 4,854,728*l.* The history of this diamond is rather curious. For a long time it formed the eye of an East Indian Idol, from which post it was removed by an European soldier. From him it passed through several hands, and was finally sold to the Empress Catherine for 90,000*l.* an annuity, and a patent of nobility. Russia has several others, one of which is estimated at 369,000*l.* The great Mogul has one of a rose colour, and valued at 522,728*l.* The two principal ones belonging to Persia are called, in the hyperbolical language of the East, "The Mountain of Splendour," &c. and "The Sea of Glory;" one is worth 145,800*l.* and the other 35,848.*l* The Portuguese Royal Family have two, one of which is still uncut; and, if we may credit the Portuguese accounts, is the largest ever found; it is said to weigh 1680 carats; and, supposing it to lose half its weight in cutting, it would be worth 5,644,800*l.* upwards of a million more than the Sceptre Diamond of Russia. There is a small part broken off, which was done by the man who found it, who, ignorant what stone it was, struck it with a hammer upon an anvil. It was found in the Brazils. It must not be concealed that some persons conversant in these things doubt the existance of this stone. According to the model exhibited, it is some what like the shape and size of an ostrich's egg. The other diamond in the possession of the House of Braganza is worth 3,393,000*l.*

The Chinese.—Insolence and pussillanimity seem to be the ruling characteristies of this singular people: they pervade all ranks, from the highest to the lowest. Without going farther for examples, we have an instance related by Mr M'Leod (in the narrative of the Alceste's Voyage to the Yellow Sea) which greatly amused us. A Chinese interpreter had been sent on board the Alceste by the Canton mandarins, who, in a high and domineering tone, required the ship to be immediately anchored; declaring that if she presumed to pass the batteries she would be immediately sunk. The Captain coolly told him, that he would not only pass the batteries, but hang him afterwards at the yard-arm, for daring to bring so impudent a message on board a British man-of-war. As soon as the canonade commenced, the interpreter slank below; but when all was quiet, conceiving, that, as the first part of the captain's threat had been fulfilled, the performance of the second, in which he was so much interested, would speedily follow, he crept upon deck, and, prostrating himself at full length, kissed the captains, feet and begged for mercy. At that moment the order was given 'to stand by the larboard guns for Tiger island,'—on which the poor linguist, putting on a most rueful countenance exclaimed. "What! no hab done yet?" and without waiting for an answer, began to wring his hands, groaned heavily, and dived again to the bottom of the ship.

AMERICA.

Memorial of the Spanish patriots.—We here re-publish the document which was presented to congress by Vicente Pazos, their agent, but after debate on the objection that it was an improper interference with the executive, it was determined by the house, 127 to 28, that the petition be not received. The agent then furnished a copy for the press, and sent in to the Washington City Gazette, from which it is extracted.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

(Presented to Congress on the 10th March.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in congress assembled.

The memorial of Vicente Pazos, of Peru, deputed agent of the authorities acting in the name of the republics of Venezuela, New Granada and Mexico,

Respectfually represents—

That several duly constituted authorities of the independent governments of South America, having met in this free, this enlightened, friendly and neutral country; and being convinced that nothing could tend more to the advancement of the great cause, in which all the friends of freedom, from the bay of San Francisco to Cape Horn, are deeply engaged, that the conquest of Florida, which would cut off the medium of intercourse beween the Spanish islands and the United States, and thus, puralize the operations of the government of Spain, in the important contiguous islands, hastening thereby the ful-

filments of the ardent desires of those islanders for emancipation from the most cruel oppression:—these constituted authorities determined upon the attack of Amelia Island as the most direct mode of obtaining possession of the contemplated object.

Their views were privately made known to many individuals in the United States, who had emigrated to this country in consequence of the bloody scenes of Carthagena and other places of South America; and to many of the disbanded soldiers of the British and other nations, whose profession was that of arms. They were invited to repair to Amelia Island, many of them wishing an asylum, and others desirous of assisting in the patriotic cause, under promise of satisfaction, proportioned to their grades and merits, but cautiously avoiding whatever might be construed as a violation of the sovereignty of this highly respected republic, and studiously careful to gaurd against whatever could, in the most remote degree, be considered as infracting the laws of nations. They met at the place of randezvous, they attacked, they took, they kept possession of the island of Amelia, with only the van-guard.—They expected the arrival of those patriots and foreigners who had voluntarily offered to join them; but to the heart-rending regret of all the friends of this great revolution, the volunteers were stopped in their egress from the U. States, and many of them were thrown into prison! These measures, totally unexpected, changed at once the whole appearance of our views. Instead of being enabled to take possession of Florida (intended finelly for the United States,) we were confined to Amelia Island! The chiefs of the expedition were subjected to suspicion, many of the men deserted, and but a few were left to sustain the shock of arms, which was daily threatened by the Spanish troops;—they remained, however, unappalled; they repelled a reformidable attack; but being by the disappointment before mentioned, incapable of active operations, the abandonment of the place was contemplated at the time of general Aury's arrival, whose reinforcements enabled the patriots not only to remain masters of the island, waiting for an augmentation of forces for ulterior operations, but they were enabled to fit out several vessels to annoy the Spanish trade.

The great importance and consequence of the capture of Amelia Island, as a key to Florida and to the channels of the Bahamas, will be more easily comprehended by a perusal of those intercepted despatches which accompany this memorial,* from the minister of the treasury of the island of Cuba to the bloody Morillo, whose supplies were furnished chiefly from that island; and the island derived those supplies from the United States, through the Floridas. The money requisite for the prosecution of the war against the independents, was obtained by loan from the inhabitants of Cuba: but these judging correctly, that if the patriots could take and hold Amelia Island, they would proceed to possess themselves of the rest of the Floridas, and finally of Cuba, long ready for revolt: and that in the event of a revolution of these, the money lent to their government would be lost, refused those advances on the faith of government that they had been accustomed to make.

Thus may the government of the United States now see the importance of these primary movements of the patriots, which were attributed to other causes of a confined, a private, and even of a sinister nature, by writers in the public papers of this country, who imputed motives of the most diabolical kind to the chiefs of this expedition.—They loaded them with every insulting epithet, and charged the whole with the irregularities that were committed by unprincipled individuals, who had assumed the patriot flag to cover their depredations; thus involving in one common disgrace, those who were duly commissioned, and who had acted in conformity to acknowledged laws, with those who had been guilty of this piratical assumption!—The patriots took many Spanish vessels engaged in the slave trade, and took them into Fernandina. It would be unworthy the dignity of this memorial, to descend to the suspicion that the persons so violent in these charges, were indirectly engaged in this infernal trade; but the opposition appears to have augmented against the patriots in proportion to the injury done thereto.

These captured slave ships were taken, like other vessels, because declaredly belonging to the enemy; but there is no instance of the captors having violated the laws of this country, in attempting the introduction of the captured slaves into the United States: and if any individual had even attempted so irregular a proceeding, he would have been subject to the laws: but his disgrace would surely not be imputed to those who disclaim any such act.

The documents, now in the hands of the executive of this government, give the most ample testimony of the regular attention paid to the laws of the United States by the patriots; and your memorialist was in hopes, that these favorable representations would have produced a very different result to the one experienced.

The unfavorable impression made upon the government of this country, against the persons employed in this enterprise, appeared to be corroborated by facts appertaining solely to those who, totally disconnected with the patriots, had, without authority, assumed their flag; and partly under the plea that this impression, but especially under the plea of the Floridas having been pledged to this government, the officers thereof were directed to take possession of Amelia Island, which they did in a hostile manner, but which the patriots refused to defend, under the conviction that a government professing friendly sentiments to those who were following its own glorious example, would upon due consideration of the subject, under proper representations, redress any grievances to which this exertion of power might have subjected their friends, the patriots: and under such consoling expectations your memorialist had the honor of addressing the chief magistrate of this respected republic.†

After waiting, however, for a month (though every day's delay is highly injurious to the great cause in which we are engaged) instead of receiving such satisfaction as the patriots had vainly anticipated, your memorialist has this day received a letter from the hon. John Q. Adams, (Secry. of State of the United States) excluding all hopes of that reparation of the injuries sustained, that was expected from a great and magnanimous people, whose glorious example had fired the bosoms of their brethren of the south: and nothing remains now, in the fulfillment of the duties of your memorialist to the patriots, whom he represents, but to submit to the august assemblies, whom he has the honnor now to address, those evidences of injuries so grievous to the cause of liberty and to the progress of the revolution, which involves the happiness of so many millions.

In this exposition of the grievances and sufferings alluded to, your committee beg leave to call the attention of your honorable houses to the following:

It must be advanced (and memerialist hopes it will be admitted) that the capture of Florida would hasten the great events of the revolution: and that, this being accomplished, it was the avowed intention of the patriots to cede that country to the United States, under such circumstances as might be mutually beneficial.

It must also be advanced, that they know not of any existing engagement that had been so concluded between this country and Spain as to subject the attack, in any manner, to the suspicion of an implication of hostility to the pre-engagement or ultimate views of the republic:—For the patriots could not suppose a nation, so powerful as the United States, would permit the king of Spain to keep possession of a country, virtually theirs, as a compensation for the extensive spoliations committed on their trade, so long ago: and especially as the Governor of Florida is daily disposing of the lands, leave nothing, finally, but the sovereignty and the sand-banks: and more especially, as the law of congress on that subject was passed in the year 1811, which, by the constitution, became effectually null in two years; added to which, a nation, of sugh political forecast as the United States, knowing that the patriots of the south having declared all the American continental possessions of Spain in a state of revolution, could not be expected to leave undecided a question of so much moment as the possession of Florida, if actually theirs, at a time when it was subject to an attack from without, or a revolution from within: and under a conviction that if left to an external attack, it would involve the United States in a contest with the captors, (for Spain had left it almost defenceless,) or, virtually, decoying a force to be idly spent, which might have been efficiently engaged elsewhere, in the great cause.

Under all these circumstances, your memorialist finds it difficult to abstract his mind from a dilemma which presents itself, and which he submits with great deference.

Either the United States did possess Florida or they did not. If they did, why not occupy the same and display the American flag? Which would have prevented the patriots from attempting the conquest of a country that had consummated its wishes. If they did not possess Florida, why have they, vi et armis, taken from the patriots a part thereof, which they had fairly, and by force of arms, conquered, and kept against every attack from their only declared enemy?

It is in vain to urge that the patriots were considered as pirates; because it is not the usage of nations to accept from *pirates* terms of capitulation: and your honorable houses to ponder well upon the sensibility of this nation, when the Danes delivered up to the English minister the vessels captured from that nation by com. Paul Jones, who, because he had been an English subject, was denominated and threatened by them as a pirate; for the Danes had not then acknowledged your independence. This subject was tho't worthy, at a subsequent time, of a formal representation thro' your minister, Mr. Jefferson, then at the court of Versailles; and the injury sustained then, was, till within a short period, made a plea against the restoration of even private property, belonging to the subjects of that crown; and so lasting was the impression of that injury, that it has been thought worthy of remembrance until this day.

Even your venerable and respected Philosopher, Franklin, though cloathed with ministerial dignity, was called a hoary headed Traitor!

The sistuation of those whom your memorialist has the honor to represent, calls for the reminiscence of these circumstances, that your honorable houses may judge, by the feelings of those days, of the impressions which your acts are calculated to stamp upon the minds of the Patriots, which are peculiarly alive to every sentiment emanating from so high and so esteemed a source.

The Patriots have not only been deprived of the captured territory, but of all the warlike stores found therein; they have also remained uncompensated for all their expenditures in the erection of barracks and other necessary buildings; they have not only been deprived of the captured vessels, but of their cargoes.‡

The validity of these prizes, and of the property taken, has been, by request of the Spanish agents, subjected to the courts of admiralty of the United States for adjudication: though these courts can have no competent jurisdiction over property taken by the citizens of another power, from another people, on the high seas:—And yet the Court of Admiralty of Savannah has lately decided against the scooner Tantativa's being a good prize to the Brutus privateer, commissioned by the Mexican government: also against a brig, prize to the Gen. San Martin, under Buenos Ayre's colours, seized on the coast. The cargo, too, of a brig, prize to the Mexican Congress, wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, has been sold by the collector, and the money deposited in his office.

The Patriots have only been precluded from recovering debts to a large amount, due for the legal sales in the United States of various goods, but their liberties are endangered by the threats of creditors, to whom comparatively small debts are due, at the time that these threats are made, the sufferers of all these injuries are ordered peremptorily, by the officers of the United States, to quit a territory that has never belonged to this government, who seem, thereby, to have espoused the cause of our enemies, and to have entered into league against us. All these things, too, are done when the governments of this country are acquainted with the reports of the junction of the Russian and Spanish fleets, whose destination is declarated to be against the Patriots; and thus shall we be subjected while waiting for the restoration of our property, to the risk of having our vesels blockaded in port, thereby hazarding their loss with the prize goods, and thus giving advantages to an enemy insatiable in blood: and to whom reconciliation is impossible; an enemy who may become formidable by such unexpected interferences, but whom the Patriots would, otherwise, never hesitate to meet boldly.

In repeating these manifold grivances to your honorable houses, your memorialist looks with codfidence, for that dignified and sincere support of the great republican cause, in which those whom he represents are so deeply engaged; and he reposes in the bosom of your august assemblies those representations, depending on such a redress of grivances as shall comport with the honor, dignity and justice of the government of the United States.

VINCENTE PAZOS.

City of Washington, March 6, 1818.

* Marked No. 1, and printed in the Gazette last Thursday.

† Address in the hands of the executive.

‡ The documents are in the hands of the Executive.